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House.

There appears to be a large number of Samuel J. Randall Democrats up and down the land. They should sign with the Republicans.

If the President were to select a Secretary of State now he would not select a man whose personal grudges are his most distinctive characteristic.

There is a female crank in Washington who claims to be a niece of Queen Victoria. If she is a representative of monarchy she will doubtless be recognized.

Even the Populists would not welcome Judge Gresham to their party now, much less nominate him for the presidency. And the Populist party is in very reduced circumstances.

If the friends of the wool-growing indusmake a vigorous fight they may be to defeat the free-wool project of the free-trade committee of the House on ways and means.

The flocking of Democrats to Washington to beg the committee on ways and means to spare their industry strengthens the suspicion that free trade is an excellent thing for the other fellow.

Now that Mr. Carnegie has cut the price of rails, necessitating a cut of wages on the sliding scale, Cleveland organs which assailed him in connection with the Homestead affair are applauding him.

The average people are not up in the mysteries of the law, but they are strong in equity, and consequently believe that the dupes of the Iron Hall should have what is left of their money paid back to them as soon as possible. That Judge Winters shares this belief is evident from the fact that he is not permitting unnecessary delay in the case now pending.

The New York Tribune expresses a slight suspicion that the zeal displayed by Attorney-general Olney to have the government control the Union Pacific receivership is not altogether inspired by a desire to secure to the United States the \$51,000,000 which the corporation owes the government. Mr. Olney has long been the counsel of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company, and that company has for years been a vigorous compet-Itor with the Union Pacific, fighting it not only in legitimate bids for business, but using its influence to cripple it in every direction. It was the lobby of the Burlington, the Tribune says, which defeated the refunding scheme advocated by Charles Francis Ad ams when president and indorsed by the Senate committee.

It is a great satisfaction to the believers in a sound national currency to find that Representative Springer, of Illinois, has at acquired the information which makes him a sound national money advocate. Mr. Springer has been in Congress a generation, so the gradual progress he has made to the truth can be marked by his votes. While the contest was between irredeemable paper and specie payments Mr. Springer's name will be found with the antiresumptionists. When the question of free coinage came up Mr. Springer fought in the front rank of the free-coinage line in his characteristically excited manner. It was during the days of Speaker Reed that he defied the rules of the House and declared that the Speaker was a tyrant and a usurper because he refused to permit Mr. Springer to filibuster until a vote was permitted upon a free-coinage proposition. But now Mr. Springer has come to see the true light. He voted for the repeal of the Sherman bill, and now, declaring against a State bank currency, he is filling the ears of Washington correspondents with his desires and plans for a national currency redeemable always in coin. There are several similar conversions among Democrats in Congress.

Attorney-general Smith expresses hearty contempt for the Republicans who have attacked the gerrymander in the courts. He believes in gerrymanders in general, and in the Indiana gerrymander in particular. "All apportionment acts are unfair," he says. "It was never intended that they should be fair. The party in power always takes the advantage of the odds and ends. and always will do it. There is nothing wrong with the apportionment in this State." The frank brutality of this approaches the sublime. Most men are possessed of some moral sensibility or remains of conscience that prevent them from openby indorsing a flagrant wrong, but there is nothing of this kind in Mr. Smith's case. He is no more troubled with qualms of conscience than an eyeless fish is by a strong light or a hippopotamus by mosquito bites. His motto in politics is, if you want anything take it, and the suggestion of a moral quantity strikes him as absurd. Mr. Smith is a product of generations of politi-

cal dishonesty in Indiana, but it can hardly be possible that things will not change for the better. By the way, under what law or by what right does the Attorney-general of Indiana appear in defense of a gerrymander, as Mr. Smith says he will do? Would he appear in defense of a Republican gerrymander, or is his sense of public duty confined to defending Democratic outrages only?

### A DISGRACED ADMINISTRATION.

It is probably quite within the bounds of truth to say that no administration of the United States government was ever so thoroughly disgraced during its first year as the present one. To recapitulate its leading acts is to arraign it before the peo-

The President, by his repeated acts of usurpation and exercise of arbitrary power, has shown his utter disregard for the spirit of the Constitution. He has spoken of Congress as a body subservient to the executive, He has attempted to coerce members and dictate legislation. He has used federal patronage to pay off campaign debts and to bribe Senators and Representatives to support his policy. He has made many appointments that were notoriously unfit and indecent. He has encouraged heads of departments to violate the letter and ignore the spirit of the civil-service law. He has appointed and retained in office an Attorney-general who is known to be in full sympathy with corporations and trusts, and who has become odious to all who have business with him. He has appointed as Secretary of the Interior a man who is strongly prejudiced against Union soldiers, and has sustained him in a policy of proscription and persecution of deserving pensioners. His Postmaster-general, a former partner, has demonstrated his unfitness for the position by his utter failure to comprehend the business wants of the country, and by his willingness to cripple the postal service by an unwise economy. His Secretary of State has attempted to wreak his personal spite against the late administration by making a wholesale attack on American citizens and American ideas, and by using all the force of the government to restore a rotten monarchy and a corrupt Queen at the cost of infinite damage to American interests. His Secretary of the Treasury has played at finance while the government revenues have fallen off from month to month and the treasury balance has reached the lowest point known in a generation. While the President and members of his Cabinet have been making this disgraceful record the country has been passing through the worst financial panic in our history, caused in very large degree by popular distrust of the party in power. While arrogance and incompetence, personal vanity and personal spite have reigned at Washington universal depression and disaster have prevailed throughout the land. Certainly, no other administration was ever so disgraced

#### during its first year. OUR DEPLETED TREASURY.

A press dispatch from Washington says that the excess of government expenditures over receipts has reduced the available balance in the treasury to a point lower than it has ever been in the recollection of treasury officials. The available balance at the close of business on Wednesday was \$98, 088,974, of which \$84,994,476 was the gold reserve. The gold reserve, which ought to be \$100,000,000, is reduced to \$84,994,476, and outside of this the available funds in the treasury amount to only \$13,094,498. The treasury has not been as nearly empty as this since the last year of James Buchanan's administration. The expenditures of the government exceed its revenues every day, and by the time Congress meets, two weeks from next Monday, the present small balance in the treasury will be still further reduced. The treasury practically empty, the expenditures of every day exceeding the revenue, large deficits in sight, business stagnant and confidence badly shattered-this is the serious condition that will confront Congress when it meets on the first Monday in December.

It requires no great amount of statesman ship to see that one of two things is ab solutely necessary. There must be either material reduction in expenditures or a material increase of revenue, and, as the first is altogether improbable, the second is practically inevitable. For the first time in more than thirty years it devolves on the Democratic party to decide how the increased revenue shall be raised and to provide the machinery for doing it. For a generation past they have been doing nothing but criticising and obstructing; now they have got to act. Campaigns can be run on promises and elections may be won on platform pledges, but it takes money to carry on the government. For the first time since before the war the Democratic party now has to face the responsibility of de vising ways and means to save the government from immediate bankruptcy.

POTENCY OF THE PRIMARY PACKER.

Since Mr. Bynum's first term in Congress there has been no logical reason for his renomination, considered from any point of view. He early became a free trader, and consequently hostile to the interests of a district whose varied industries are becoming more important with the passing years. He was a blatant free coinage advocate until the decree of President Cleveland worked in him a Saul of Tarsus conversion. He went out of his district and assailed the industries of Indianapolis. He was not in touch with the business men of the district, and he has become more distant as the years have passed, living as small a part of the time in Indianapolis as was possible. No city of its size in the country has such an inadequate federal building as has Indianapolis. The practical representative would have made desperate attempts to commend himself to his constituents by getting through an appropriation which would have secured the city a federal building which it so much needed and which is demanded on the ground of economy. During the first four years that Mr. Cleveland was President everything was favorable to such a consummation had Mr. Bynum exhibited the energy of scores of Representatives who have made less pretensions to elevated statesmanship. He did nothing, and he

Over a year ago, under the auspices of the | made without the advice and consent of commercial organizations, Mr. Bynum was furnished with all the evidence of the needs of a public building necessary to make the strongest possible case. His party had an overwhelming majority, and yet Mr. Bynum was not able to do anything, evidently lacking the capacity. Other men succeeded with inferior claims. And yet, with such a record of inability to serve his constituents, term after term he has received from his party unanimous renomination with hurrahs and hats in air. His last renomination was probably his most enthusiastic. He was the idol of his party-a man who walked the higher ways of statesmanship.

But it is all over. Mr. Bynum has suddenly lost his popularity. He yet strides along the higher pathways of statesmanship, but one who meets those who manufacture local Democratic opinions will tell you that Mr. Bynum "is no good," and that he cannot be nominated again. Mr. Bynum has heard from these magnates, and he is said to have come to the conclusion that the days of popularity and unanimous nominations are passed. Why is it? Mr. Bynum has been no more inefficient the past year than before that time, Indeed, he has turned his back upon his silver heresy. which should commend him. What is the trouble with Mr. Bynum? He has not been able to get places for a dozen party henchmen. After promising the surveyorship to Smith Myers and two or more other Democratic ward bosses, he has recommended a Democrat who never packed a primary or stuffed a ballot box. He did not devote his energies to getting places for two men who went to Washington, even when they offered to pay the hack fare to make the round of the departments. In other words, Mr. Bynum has got himself disliked by about a dozen Democratic henchmen who run the ward machines. These men, who have no influence in the industry and trade of the Seventh district, cry out against Mr. Bynum, and he is no longer popular. At their behest he must abandon the sphere of higher statesmanship and return to the prac-

### CARLISLE'S SHIFTING COURSE.

The meanderings of Secretary Carlisle

show that while a man may be the leader

tice of law in the local courts.

of his party in the House and one of its prominent men in the Senate he may be a partial failure as the head of the Treasury Department. The meanderings of Secretary Carlisle began soon after he entered upon the discharge of his duties. It was at first announced that he would tender silver dollars to those who presented coin notes for redemption. This was promptly denied, but still there is little doubt that the Secretary expressed himself as favorable to such a policy. More to the point are his recent contradictions regarding the coinage of the so-called seigniorage, or the difference between the coinage and mercantile value of the silver bullion owned by the United States. As soon as the Sherman purchase act was repealed, it was announced that the mints in two cities had been ordered to prepare to go to work, as the Secretary had decided to coin the seigniorage, as is within his power, even if it should be like disposing of a portion of the collateral upon which money had been loaned. There can be no doubt that Mr. Carlisle suggested this coinage as a sop to the currency expansionists. Two days after this announcement, it was denied that the Secretary had fully decided to coin the seignorage. A week later it was announced that the Secretary of the Treasury was in consultation with bankers in New York. After his return to Washington, it was given out on the best authority that the Secretary would not coin the silver seignlorage, and it was further intimated that he had had no idea of so doing. If this true, the Secretary is very unfortunate in the people whom he has about him, because they so often misrepresent him to the newspapers. The seigniorage episode fairly illustrates the shifting policy of Mr. Carlisle. Upon the repeal of the silver purchase law, he was anxious to placate his old free coinage associates, who are very wroth with him. Under that impulse he expressed his intention. Then he came in contact with the President or some of his advisers, and another statement was given to the public. After that he went to New York to consult the Cleveland bankers, and came back to declare that the seigniorage would not be coined and that the thing had never been seriously contemplated.

# A PETTIFOGGING QUIBBLE.

One of the quibbles by which the administration is trying to justify its action in the Hawaiian matter is that the provisional government has expired by limitation owing to the refusal of the United States to annex the islands. As it is put in press dispatch from Washington: "The contention of this government will be that the provisional government of Hawaii came to an end by its own terms when United States Minister Willis notified President Dole that the United States rejected the proffered annexation of the islands, on the ground that the government was only formed to act until the islands should be annexed." Section 2 of the proclamation establishing the provisional government, issued on the 18th day of January, 1893, is as

A provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been ne-

gotiated and agreed upon. The administration claims that the refusal to negotiate for the annexation of the islands has ended the provisional government. Upon this the Journal remarks, first, that the proclamation did not state that the provisional government should continue until the islands were annexed to the United States, but until "terms of union with the United States have been negotiated and agreed upon." These terms of union might be a protectorate, and that is still an open question.

Second, even the question of annexation has never been passed upon by the proper authority. What are the facts? A treaty of annexation was submitted to the Senate by President Harrison. When the treaty left his hands it passed into the custody of the Senate, whose constitutional duty it became to ratify or reject the treaty. No seemed to have no interest in the matter. | treaty with a foreign government can be

the Senate. In this case the Senate never acted at all. It neither ratified nor rejected the treaty. Mr. Cleveland, without saying so much as by your leave, withdrew the treaty which had been submitted to the Senate by his predecessor and thereby prevented the Senate from acting on it. To say, therefore, that the treaty has been

rejected is not only misleading, but untrue.

Even admitting President Cleveland's right to withdraw the treaty from the consideration of the Senate, and to kill it for the time being by rejecting it, that does not constitute a permanent settlement of the question. The question of annexing or establishing a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands may and undoubtedly will come up again. It may come up five, ten, fifteen or twenty years hence. The proclamation which established the provisional government declared the monarchy abrogated and that the provisional government should continue until terms of union with the United States should be agreed upon. Such terms have not been agreed upon yet, but they may be in the future. The limitation to the existence of the provisional government is in such agreement and not in the arbitrary action of President Cleveland without the advice and consent of the Senate. The claim that the provisional government has expired by limitation is a pettifogging quibble.

No man who has any regard for his reputation can, after reading the declaration of Mr. Wishard in the gerrymander suit, deny that the principle of equal representation and the theory of popular government, based upon the representation of all the voters, are overthrown by the act of the last Legislature apportioning Senators and Representatives. It is shown to be an undeniable fact that, while eleven senatorial districts, composed of twenty-one counties, contain 148,204 voters, eleven other districts, composed of twenty-two counties, contain only 97,207 voters. That is, in the eleven last-named districts one voter has as much representation in the Senate as one and a half voters in the first-named. In twenty Representative districts, 81,491 voters have as much representation in the Assembly as 139,394 voters in twenty other districts, which means that 57,913 voters in the lastnamed district have no representation in the Assembly, and, therefore, are disfranchised so far as the effect of votes in the Assembly is concerned. These are only two of the facts set forth in the gerrymander suit. The Journal believes that the case, as presented by Mr. Wishard, is so strong that the Supreme Court will certainly declare the apportionment act unconstitu-

The attention of patriotic men in both parties in New York city has been called to the ballot-box outrages perpetrated by Tammany at the last election. The Tribune relates that Judge Divver, an ex-saloon keeper and tough, offered three rewards to stimulate ballot-box frauds-a cash prize of \$1,500 to the precinct captain who should make the best showing, a gold watch to the second and diamonds to the third. The prizes were taken by three men who secured to Maynard every vote in their precincts, in spite of the fact that several men have made oath that they voted other tickets. The New York Press gives the vote in thirteen precincts, in which the aggregate Democratic vote was 4,271 last week, against 3,029 in the presidential election, and the Republican and other votes were reduced from 518 in 1892 to 46. These are only examples of what took place in all of the Democratic strongholds. Tammany is responsible for it, from the purchase of the scoundrels who claimed to be Republican election officers. to the wholesale repeating. The fraudulent vote of Tammany by colonization, counting and other processes could not have been s than 20,000 last week. No wonder Tam many demands the repeal of the federal

If the administration should restore the old monarchy that form of government would exist by virtue of this administration's support, so that restoration, in fact, is likely to amount to nothing more than a protectorate for pagan royalty.

So says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, one of the papers which worship Mr. Cleveland as a fetich.

"Paramount" Blount, on whose report the administration rests its case in the Hawalian matter, is a very narrow man. As chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs in the last Congress he showed a very illiberal spirit, and was antagonized by every member of the committee. He delivered a speech in favor of cutting down appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, in which he said:

Mr. Chairman, what need have we for a minister at Greece? \* \* \* Her halls of phiosophy are closed forever. Her seacoast, once the center of an immense commerce, is almost as silent as at the dawn of creation itself. In that land is an ignorant, thriftless, idle population, standing beside the ruined tombs and monuments of a decayed and forever departed greatness. What need have we for a minister at that

court, I repeat? Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, replied to this slurring speech against a friendly government by showing that Greece had more college graduates in proportion to population than any State in the Union; that in 1890 she had 5,990 vessels in her merchant marine, besides carrying on a large commerce in foreign bottoms, and this with an area and population about equal to Mr. Blount's own State of Georgia. Mr. Johnson showed that Blount either did not know what he was talking about or else willfully misrepresented the facts to make a point.

To-day Mr. Alexander Hockaday, who lives in Harrison county, Indiana, will celebrate his 114th birthday. He is doubtless the oldest man in the United States. There are some very old persons of both sexes among the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. but none that claims to be as old as Mr. Hockaday, whose age is substantiated by a contemporaneous record in the family Bible. Centenarians are not numerous, and it is a rare thing to find a person who has lived more than two or three years beyond a century. It is probably safe to say that Mr. Hockaday is fully four years older than the next oldest person in the United

In the appointment of General Harrison's brother as surveyor of the port at Kansas City, Mr. Cleveland pays off that old cousin Ben Folsom score.—Kansas City Journal.

In a way, yes; but Cousin Ben was a Democrat and so is the Kansas City Harrison. To "even up" entirely, Mr. Cleveland should appoint a good Republican to

In San Francisco an aggressive movement against newspaper sensationalism is being made by the women. Petitions to the

press have been drawn up and have received many hundred signatures. The crusade is not only against sensational news, but also for the suppression of undesirable advertisements.

The present is an opportune moment to publish a Liliuokalani march dedicated to the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Great Head. Watts-I never buy from peddlers, because most of them are foreigners.

Potts-I don't see any reason in that. Watts-I do: because I know if I was selling to a foreigner myself what sort of truck I would stick him with if I could.

The Difference. Teacher-Tommy, have you found out the

See?

difference between a republic and a monarchy yet? Tommy-I asked paw about it, and he says that in a monarchy the people obey

their rulers because they respect them.

and in a republic they obey the bosses

'cause they can't help it. Sorry He Said It.

Mrs. Braggs-Do you remember telling me one day when we were first engaged that I looked handsomest when I was

angry? Mr. Braggs-Indeed I do. Right there is where I made the mistake of my life. You have been trying to look handsome on that system ever since.

Recollections of Youth.

"Dis," said Dismal Dawson, after a long drink at the farmer's well, "reminds me of when I was a little feller." "Oh, you was raised on a farm, eh!" said the good woman.

"Naw, I wasn't raised on a farm. But what I mean is, dat it was de water I was t'inkin' of. I used to drink the stuff regular when I was a kid.'

### ALL AROUND THE STATE.

Some Ripley and Center township farmers who have been raising tomatoes for the canneries report that the crop has paid about \$80 an acre. The cost of cultivation and delivery is about one-half, leaving a net profit of \$40 an acre. That pays better than grain.-Rushville Republican.

W. R. McKeen, president of the Vandalia railway, is noted as one of the most liberal railroad magnates in the country. He steps forward this week, and, with his customary generosity, makes a present to the DePauw Athletic Association of the sum of \$500,-Greencastle Banner-Times.

A. D. Moore was in to see us last Thursday. He is not in harmony with the administration on the wool question. He says he got 22 cents a pound for his wool last year, while he was offered 12 cents for the clip from the same sheep this year. He has 2,000 pounds to sell.-Auburn Dispatch. John W. Diggs, of Stony Creek township, produced 225 bushels of corn that made an average of 60 bushels per acre. This is certainly an extraordinary yield for this part of the country, and indicates that Mr. Diggs rotates his crops, distrib-utes his fertilizers and cultivates his corn soon after it is planted.-Farmland Enter-

The seniors were given a written examination in Shakspeare the other day. There were a number of questions, the last being, "Give your favorite quotation from Shakspeare." One weak-kneed scholar failed on all except this last one, which he answered by the following, quotation: "A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse." -Crawfordsville Journal

Quite a number of people yesterday drove out to Prairie creek, eight miles northeast of this city, to see the steam dredge boat at work. It is plowing through the woods at the rate of two hundred feet per day. There are two crews and the big crane works night and day. Next week a larger boat at Lettsville will be ready to begin operations. It will be more than a year before the ditch is completed, and its cost will be \$68,000-Washington Demo-

There was a host of Rockville people over here last week attending court, and we had our ears open to hear what they would say about our town. We heard a number of them say, "Newport is a pretty town." "It is larger than I thought it was," etc. Such compliments, coming as they did from people who are not prejudiced and who live in a beautiful little city themselves, are worth something to the town. In return we will say we never saw a crowd of people remain one place for a week that acted more genteel than the Parke county people did here last week .- Newport Hoosier State.

A few days ago A. E. Hartman received a carload of grapes in baskets picked in Michigan, and sold them to local dealers here. These grapes were by them sold to the trade here, and in one of the baskets opened Sunday was found a letter, well written, and purporting to be from the young woman who picked the grapes. The letter invited a correspondence and exchange of photographs with the lucky individual who purchased the basket. The basket was opened by a good housewife, whose husband's business calls him in the vicinity of the Seventh-street station, and she will receive his letters in the future. -Columbus Republican.

# SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Don't let people make you believe that you are smart.-Atchison Globe, Meanwhile Claus Spreckels can be heard laughing in his sleeves.-Philadelphia Press. We will let Honduras off this time, but she had better not do it agin.-Washington

Claus Spreckels has undoubtedly experienced a return of confidence.-Washington

Russell Sage has given a \$2 contribution to charity. Times are improving.-Chicago An unsophisticated youth is merely one of

the raw resources of the country.-Galves-No man can worry about how he looks and keep his bank account growing.-Atchi-

The popular song of the gas man is "I Will Meter by Twilight Alone."-Philadephia Record. No man has yet been able to discover the means of giving friendly advice to a woman.

not even to his own wife,-Balzac. The chrysanthemum is not Grover Cleveland's favorite flower. It is the lily-Queen Lili.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. No, Constance, it is not proper to speak

of the horses belonging to the fire department as fire plugs.-Yonkers Statesman. "This would be a nice world," said the careworn editor, "if writers had more originality and compositors less."-Washington

for divorce, is an admirable artist, but he cannot make a model of a husband.-New York World. Of all the microbe theories yet advanced, that of the germs on the bank notes ap-

Sculptor Parks, who has just been sued

pears to have frightened the people least. -Detroit Tribune. The Anarchist's ideas of equality are such that blowing off the head of authority and the head of a glass of beer are all the same

to him.-Philadelphia Times. A father, troubled with a daughter of somnambulistic tendencies, squeaks a rubber mouse in her bedroom just before she retires. She now remains in bed until morn-

ing.-Hardware. There is a large sized chance that that forthcoming message will have to be revised out of deference to Mr. McKinley's commanding popularity .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The elder Salvini is reported to be worth

nearly \$800,000. He is said to enjoy life Miss Mary Reed, of Cincinnati, who has been nursing lepers in India, has contracted

the disease.

A Rochester Prohibitionist known as "Blue Ribbon Joe," who has \$30,000 in bank, offers to settle half his worldly wealth on any nice young girl who will accept his

Cigarette smoking among women is on the increase in England. Among the latest to adopt the practice are, it is said, Princess Maud of Wales and her aunt, Princess Louise, the Marchioness of Lorne, It is given as a notable fact that a tobacconist | Mitchell.

whose shop is nearest to Mariborough House asserted that the major portion of his cigarette customers belong to the fair

Lady Brooke has laid out a Shakspeare garden, to consist of all the plants and flowers to which Shakspeare alludes. It is

a pretty idea, but not easy of realization. as many of the species are almost extinct. The papering of rooms in cretonne-to make a bull- is the latest bedroom fad. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's room in her Washington house is being decorated in this way, the walls and doors being lined with quilted cretonne.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, who recently visited the world's fair. is to write a book on his impressions of this country. He was here for about three weeks. He is the sprig of royalty who snubbed the Chicago anglomaniacs. The Empress of China has no sympathy

with gay and flighty fashions. She celebrated her sixtieth birthday by issuing a proclamation enjoining a general restraint of extravagance. Her Majesty has even prohibited the customary gifts of silks and jewels by ministers.

Professor Jansen, who has been making observations on Mont Blanc, and who states as a result that there is no oxygen in the sun, is one of the five men who con-tributed to the erection of this remarkable observatory, whose foundation is the eter-nal snow of Mont Blanc's summit.

Mary Bates has built up a flourishing business in San Francisco as decorator. She is in demand for weddings, dinners, balls and public occasions, and has all she can do in the season. Her assistants are girls who work as hard as men and are as well paid. Miss Bates was born in Hawaii, where her father had gone to revise the law codes of the kingdom, taking his family. Later he returned to San Francisco and was made judge of the Bankruptcy Court. When he died he left a small property which was impaired by losses, and Miss Bates set to work to make her own living and has succeeded finely.

### REFORMERS ADJOURN.

Prohibition, the Sunday Question and Race Problem the Closing Topics.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16 .- There was a large attendance at the closing session of the National Reform Association here to-day, and much enthusiasm was evinced in the proceedings. The liquor traffic in all its ramifications and various bearings occupied nearly all the attention of the delegates in the morning. Earnest appeals for its prohibition were made, and the government was severely scored for the part it has taken in the traffic. The extemporaneous discussion of the race problem was one of the interesting features of the exercises. Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, of Plainfield, N. J., who had been sent to the convention as a delegate from the American Tract Society, but who, on account of his views on the Sunday question, was refused recognition as a delegate, was allowed a fiveminute speech just before adjournment at noon. He forcibly expressed his views on the observance of Sunday, which were contrary to those held by the association. He affirmed his belief that the church was responsible for the present disregard of Sunday, because it was illogical in its stand on the question.

Concerning the labor problem, Rev. C. C. Wiley, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., said workingmen have themselves in many cases only to blame if they do not save their earnings and become capitalists. Rev. Dr. J. W. Robinson, of Allegheny, said a man could not be expected to take in religion on an empty stomach. The only way to reach souls was through the digestive or-

Rev. Dr. Asbury, presiding elder of the Pittsburg district, A. M. E. Church, treated the race problem in a novel manner. He did not maintain that all his people were good, but said they had to a great extent been taught the vices by the white population. All he asked was fair play. In the afternoon a large number of theological students were present by invitation and listened to a lengthy discussion of the resolutions. The resolutions were then

Comstock was the principal Anthony speaker in the evening, his subject being: "Christian Reform or National Ruin, The noted reformer left the convention immediately upon concluding his address and took the train for Elmira, N. Y., where he expects to arrest persons engaged as procurers of young girls for im-

# PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

Its Work in Behalf of American Labor to Be Pushed with Vigor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- A special meeting of the board of managers and the regular meeting of the executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League was held this afternoon at the rooms of the league. Among those present were President Cornelius N. Bliss, Theodore Justice, of Philadelphia; P. C. Cheney, of New Hampshire; D. L. Einstein, Wm. Strange, T. M. Ives, E. A . Hartshorn, F. S. Witherbee, Hugh M. Campy and W. F. Wakeman, of New York. Reports of the secretary were approved as read, and the recent appointments of State's secretaries for Indana, Illinois, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana. Tennessee and Arkansas were approved. Letters of congratulation from many prominent friends of protection on the efficiency of the work of the league were also read, including one from Governor McKinley, of Ohio.

By resolution the American Protective Tariff League expressed its high appreciation of the efforts of friends of protection throughout the country, and urged its continuation, especially with a view to the congressional campaign of 1894. There was no direct action regarding pending legislation in Congress, as the league confines its efforts to educational work, but individually the members present expressed unalterable opposition to the changes in the tariff which have been indicated by the present Congress. The organization will continue its work aggressively

#### EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON. He Will Be the Guest of Philadelphia

Union League on Dec. 21. At the stated meeting of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Union League the following correspondence was read:

"Union League, "Philadelphia, Oct., 30, 1893. "Dear Sir-I am directed by the Union League, in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted, to invite you to become its guest at such a time as will best suit your

"Coming into existence during the administration of Mr. Lincoln, the Union League proudly bears in memory the relations of confidence and devotion which bound it, not alone to him, but to the Republican statesmen who succeeded him. Of that number no one is more honored by this membership than yourself. We realize the probity, prosperity and splendor of your administration, and our weicome will be a grateful expression of that sentiment as well as a recognition of your many illustrious services to the Republic as a citizen and a soldier. I remain, with great respect, your friend sin-cerely. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. "Hon. Benjamin Harrison."

"Indianapalis, Nov. 4, 1893. "My Dear Mr. Young-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Oct. 30 conveying the invitation of the Union League to become its guest at such time as will suit my convenience. I very highly appreciate the invitation from an organization so honorable and useful as the Union League, of Philadelphia. I have an engagement to be in Philadelphia on the evening of Dec. 20, and if the time is convenient to you I can spend the evening of the 21st with the Union League. Very sincerely yours "BENJAMIN HARRISON.

'Hon. John Russell Young, President of the Union League, Philadelphia. The board directed the appointment of a special committee to receive Mr. Harrison. The improvements of the League will be finished in the early days of December, and the board hopes to have everything in order

to give the ex-President a brilliant reception. Champion Corbett Pleased.

NEW YORK. Nov. 16 .- Champion Corwas in town to-day. He was much pleased that the place and date of his fight with Mitchell had been finally settled. Corbett, like Mitchell, expects to do a little theatrical starring before he begins training. He goes out with the "Under the City Lamps" company next Monday for two weeks. "I am in good training now," said the champion. "I will not have to take off any weight. There is no use of my training right along until the fight, as it would only make me stale. I believe Mitchell is in earnest and means to fight." Corbett will go into training near Jacksonville about four weeks previous to his fight with